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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/652,343	08/29/2003	Darrell L. Thompson	CP-0721-03	1294
7590 06/20/2006 Richard J. Hammond 5218 Riverbend Blvd.			EXAMINER	
			FULLER, ERIC B	
Baton Rouge, LA 70820			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1762	
			DATE MAILED: 06/20/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/652,343	THOMPSON ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Eric B. Fuller	1762				
The MAILING DATE of this comm	unication appe	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE - Extensions of time may be available under the provise after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this co - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for re Any reply received by the Office later than three monte earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b)	MAILING DA ions of 37 CFR 1.136 cmmunication. In statutory period with eply will, by statute, other after the mailing of the statute.	TE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim Ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from to cause the application to become ABANDONE	l. ely filed the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s)	filed on						
		action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in conditi	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the pra	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the	4) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to							
8) Claim(s) are subject to res	8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any o	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11) The oath or declaration is objected	d to by the Exa	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a cla a) All b) Some * c) None of 1. Certified copies of the prior	•		-(d) or (f).				
<u> </u>	•	have been received in Application					
	•	ty documents have been receive	d in this National Stage				
application from the Interna			ــا				
* See the attached detailed Office at	ction for a list of	or the certified copies not receive	u.				
Attachment(s)		A) T 1-4 1 0	(DTO 442)				
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review 	v (PTO-948)	4) Lill Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da	•				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449			atent Application (PTO-152)				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date		6)					

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boldt (US 5,544,972) in view of Watanabe et al. (US 4,861,378).

Boldt teaches the claimed process in column 2, line 50, to column 3, line 55. The reference fails to teach the di-carboxylic acid, but does teach that "most commercially available organic and inorganic, volatile or nonvolatile acids can be used" (column 3, lines 55-59). The reference exemplifies acetic acid (a mono-carboxylic acid) and citric acid (a tri-carboxylic acid) (column 3, lines 60-63). Watanabe teaches that malonic acid is a commercially available acid and is of comparable strength to citric acid (column 5, lines 1-15). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to use malonic acid in the process taught by Boldt. By doing so, one would have a reasonable expectation of success, as Boldt teaches that most commercially available acids, including poly-carboxylic acids, are suitable and Watanabe teaches that malonic acid is commercially available and is of comparable strength to the other acids disclosed in Boldt.

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Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boldt (US 5,544,972) in view of Nakai et al. (US 5,830,627).

Boldt teaches the claimed process in column 2, line 50, to column 3, line 55. The reference fails to teach the di-carboxylic acid, but does teach that "most commercially available organic and inorganic, volatile or nonvolatile acids can be used" (column 3, lines 55-59). The reference additionally teaches that acetic acid (a mono-carboxylic acid) is preferred because it is highly volatile and citric acid (a tri-carboxylic acid) is preferred because it is odorless (column 4, lines 6-11). Nakai teaches that malonic acid is a commercially available acid and is also odorless (column 85, lines 50-52). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to use malonic acid in the process taught by Boldt. By doing so, one would have a reasonable expectation of success, as Boldt teaches that most commercially available acids, including poly-carboxylic acids, are suitable and selects the acid based on its odorless quality while Nakai teaches that malonic acid is commercially available and is odorless.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric B. Fuller whose telephone number is (571) 272-1420. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays through Thursdays.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Meeks, can be reached on (571) 272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

EBF

TIMOTHY MEEKS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER